The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,719. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR LONDON.

(With immediate Despatch.)

THE fine new A 1 Ship FOREST RIGHTS, 1154 Tons, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, has superior accomodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, ALEXR. DUNCAN, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR HAVRE.

THE French Ship LES INTIMES, 3.3. 11 Captain GAUTIER, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co,

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship LORD HADDO, 340 Tons, Captain BROTHERSTON, will sail on or about 24th instant. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Colombo and Madras if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship INDORE, J. A. BROWNE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M. For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient indicement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 17th February 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, has arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 20th instant. at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer H. J. CALNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday.....20th Feb....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Saturday.... 5th March...	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Saturday.....19th March...	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 8th April....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday. . ...20th May....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday.....25th Feb....	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Friday.....11th March...	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Friday..... 25th March...	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday....23rd Feb....	TELEGRAPH.....	at 6 P. M.
Friday.....26th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....23rd Feb....	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	1 P. M.
Friday.....26th „	TELEGRAPH..... at	3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* ; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together ; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head ; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

WANTED.—An Office in the Fort by an European Firm. Apply to R. & Co., *Bombay Gazette Office*.

WANTED A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, he must have a thorough knowledge of double Entry. Apply at the Office of the Albert Spinning and Weaving Company, Parell.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next performance will take place on THURSDAY the 25th instant, instead of the 19th as advertised.

R. E. W. BAKER,
Feby. 15th, 1864. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. J. BENNETT has ceased in this Firm from the 14th instant. FRANCIS & CO.
Bombay, 17th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Rampart Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.
Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, instant, at half-past twelve in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution :—

"That it is desirable that an amalgamation should be effected with the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited,) and that the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for effecting such amalgamation.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th Feb. 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN GEORGE VOLKART, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, JAMES CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq. ; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.
Bombay, 19th January 1864.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TO SHAREHOLDERS. —Share Certificates are now ready for issue in exchange for Deposit Receipts for Second Call.

No Share business transacted after 1 P. M. on Saturday and 4 P. M. on other week days.

A. CUMMING, Secretary.
11, Apollo Street, 17th February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TO SHAREHOLDERS. —NOTICE.—At a Meeting of the Directors held at the Company's Offices, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, it was resolved,—"That all Shares, which have become forfeited owing to the non-payment of the Second Call, will be distributed among the other Shareholders in any way the Directors many deem proper on Monday next, the 22nd instant, unless any defaulting Shareholder should redeem his Share or Shares by payment to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of the said Call and 15 per cent. interest from the 1st November, (the date) on which the Call became due ; on or before Saturday, the 20th instant. A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BOMBAY RURAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

મુંબઇ રાઝેલ કંપનીના ઈનલ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 1st proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 32, Medow Street.

ARDASEER, GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees Ten Thousand deposited with the Bank for Four months fixed.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

"SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE."—A collection in aid of the funds of the "SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE" will be made in the "Free Presbyterian Church, Esplanade" next Lord's day, the 21st instant. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will attend and contribute as liberally as possible on the occasion.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD DEPOT.—All persons resident in Bombay desirous of obtaining more than nine Candies (Six Cart loads) of Wood are requested to register their applications before the 25th instant.

2nd.—The charge for Wood delivered is Rs. 10 per Cart load of 1½ Candies.

3rd.—All applications should be addressed to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Post Office, Bombay. E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

For Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 12th February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.
W. CLEMENTS.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN. *With Fluted Iron Roller.*

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Fluted Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with Leather Rollers, may have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 18 feet by 34 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—A three storied HOUSE facing the sea with stabling for 4 horses. Apply to the Editor care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and Commodiously situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Colladion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees ; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithograph Key to Title of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to MR. HINTON, Parell Road, Bombay.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had on application.

—Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz. : Views of Scenery of Bedjapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the Presidencies.

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THE AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion ; edited, translated and explained by MARTIN HAUG, Ph, D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of about 900 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 1st March 1864.

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Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Secretary to the Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 1st March 1864.

21st December 1863.

PROTECTION FROFMIRE!—PRIZ MEADEL, 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—Insist Only On The Box.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant aneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

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BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250, 500 and 1,000.

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All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

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INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised. Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English ; much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

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FROM LIFE.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received per post by the present Mail, a few Copies of the above. Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee ; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Hindi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hinda ditto, 2 Rupees.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—FIFTH EDITION, PRICE Rs. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China ; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates, Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

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NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash ; Credit Rs. 7 ; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN ; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders of the above Company are required to pay a Fourteenth Call of Rs. 100 per Share on or before the 15TH MARCH next, at the Commercial Bank of India, to the credit of the Company; and if such Call be not paid on or before the 15th March next, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums not paid by the aforesaid date, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH,
Secretary.

G. E. S. & W. Mills' Office, No. 1, Military Square, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity for new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron of Sorts and Sizes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint, Europe of different description, Iron Plate of various sizes, Books, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock-yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Zambia*, wanted for
White 1000 Bundles Round Iron.
" 90 " Hoop Iron.
" 701 " Sheet Iron.

Unless claimed immediately, the above will be landed at the expense and risk of the Concerned.

BENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Montrose*, Captain P. McIntyre, having arrived from Glasgow, is now ready to discharge, and Consignees are requested to send off BOATS without delay for their Cargo, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Montrose*.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Pending the issue of the Certificates of the new Shares of this Bank which are now in the course of completion, The Books for the transfer of the said new Shares will be closed until further notice. H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.—Just landed from Barque *Peerless*:—
Preserved Salmon in 1 & 2 lb. tins at Rs. 18 & 36 per doz.
" Lobsters in 1 lb. tins at " 10 "
Fresh Oysters in 1 lb. tins at " 10 "
Spiced " in 1 to 2 lb. tins at " 12 & 24 "
New Butter in packages from 2 to 10 lb. at Rs. 1 per lb.
50 Cases Cider, 48 Ice Pitchers, 64 Cases American Clocks, 300 Cases Rock Oil, 200 Cases Naptha, 125 Cases Tobacco, and a small quantity of Lumber and for sale by
BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr. Agent.

20th February 1864.

TO "LET.—FOR THE SEASON "Ewart Lodge" newly built on the Louisa Point and Maldenga House, both on Matheran Hill.

ALSO.—Three Godowns in Mody Street and a Large Upper Storied House in Love Grove Vellard. Apply to
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NOTICE.—The following Bills of Exchange drawn by Messrs. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA & Co., of Calcutta in favor of Messrs. P. & D. F. CAMA & CO., of Bombay, were fraudulently taken or stolen away from the bearer thereof on his way from the Office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. to that of Messrs. P. & D. F. Cama & Co. in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY the 17th February.

The first of Exchange No. 17 for Rs. 8,000 drawn on Jacram Visram.

The first of Exchange No. 18 for Rs. 4,000 drawn on Dharsey Woodavji.

The first of Exchange No. 19 for Rs. 2,000 drawn on Roopchund Dwarkadas.

The first of Exchange No. 21 for Rs. 62,000 drawn on Hurrygovind and Jaitha Jairaz.

All persons are warned not to receive the above for any consideration. P. & D. F. CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of the same (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Malwa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.

The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Guardfire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	20	Daybreak at 5h. 12m.	6 27	6 1	10 2	10 29	
Sun.	21	2nd Sunin Lent.	6 26	6 1	10 58	11 25	
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.16	6 26	6 2	11 51	0 11	23
Tues.	23	Saturn sets at 8.49.	6 25	6 2	11 39	11 54	
Wed.	24	St. Matthias.	6 25	6 2	0 11	0 37	
Thur.	25	Venus rises at 4.16.	6 24	6 3	0 22	0 57	18th February Time—7h. 00m. 10s.1.
Fri.	26	Venus sets at 5h. 26.	6 23	6 3	0 53	1 8	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 13
AGRA	Feb. 13	LAHORE	Not. to Feb. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ARE ARABIA	Dec. 12	MADRAS	Feb. 12
BANGALORE	Feb. 12	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 10	MEERUT	Feb. 9
CAPE	Dec. 19	MOOLTAN	Jan. 29
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 5	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SURTEE	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

THE march of the Austrian and Prussian troops towards the frontier of Schleswig, announced in our latest telegram from England as having begun before the 21st January, rather encourages one to believe in the possibility of peace being maintained than betokens the near approach of a general European war. Germany, as usually happens to her when she attempts great national enterprises, is in this instance also already divided within herself; and the immediate object of the two great German powers, in ordering their armies to occupy Holstein, is not to attack Denmark but to vindicate their own supremacy in the Confederation against the decision of the Diet to support the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg to the sovereignty of the two Duchies. This is evident from the fact that "the Saxon and Hanoverian" troops "withdrew" from Holstein as the Austrians and Prussians advanced, and no doubt they took their Prince with them. The danger in the peace of Europe lay in the chance of the Federal Diet having the ability to force Austria and Prussia out of their isolation into the van of a movement which has suddenly revealed to the world the existence in Germany of a spirit of ardent nationality such as is the almost invariable precursor of foreign war or domestic revolution. As M. Forcade, in an admirable article on this question in the last number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, says :—"The danger of the situation is in fact the over "excitement of German patriotism, too long "chilled by the bad organization of the Germanic "Confederation and by the impotence to which "that organization condemned it in the discus- "sion and solution of European questions. One "may regret the unfortunate direction which "Germany has taken in the Danish question, "but it would serve no good end, it would be "unfair, it would be dangerous to misunder- "stand the just griefs of German patriotism. "Germany as a nation, it must be admitted, has "not, in European transactions, the place and "the influence to which she is entitled. Here is "a people numbering 50 millions of souls; this "people is among the most enlightened and "most industrious in Europe; in the sciences, "in philosophy, in all the developments of in- "tellectual life, none surpasses it; in business it "displays incontestable skill and activity; it "is endowed with an extraordinary expansive "force, and its overflowing population sends co- "lonists and pioneers of civilization to the ex- "tremities of the earth; in the great political "conflicts of our age, when Germany has not "been a passive instrument in the hands of "Governments of routine, when she has roused her- "self as a people, she has exercised all at once a "decisive influence on events. But, in spite of "all her titles to be admitted, listened to, and "ranked with the other great powers in deli- "berations on international politics, Germany "sees herself effaced and annulled in the coun- "cils of Europe. Her place therein is occupied by "the two leading powers of the Confederation, "Austria and Prussia, which can only re- "present her incompletely, which, having im- "portant non-German possessions, have at "heart other interests than the German interest, "which finally, being almost always at strife "with one another, divide and neutralise Ger- "many by their constant rivalries, or imperious- "ly control her on those rare occasions on which "they are in accord. Such is the falseness and "the vice of the situation of Germany; and "the Germans have long bitterly felt this pain- "ful and humiliating situation. Hence the "profound discontent under which they labour: "hence those aspirations to organise a better "representation and a more united and freer "action of the Confederation; hence that "movement of the *National Verein* which "has in a few years so rapidly gathered "strength; hence that startling and recent "manœuvre of the Emperor of Austria, who "paid homage to German aspirations even "while offering them illusory satisfaction. The "first issue opened to the sullen discontent and "the unquiet ambition of German patriotism "is the question of Schleswig Holstein." The Five Great Powers had been since 1815 so much accustomed to settle the affairs of Europe without reference to the wishes of other states, that in 1852 when the treaty of London, intended to settle the succession to the sovereignty of the Duchies, was prepared, Austria and Prussia were asked to sign it, but the assent of the German Confederation was not even invited. The Federal Diet of course resented such an insult, and, when the fitting opportunity came, asserted its authority by in fact recognizing the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg. Austria and Prussia, having signed the treaty, were fettered by their engagement to support the right of the King of Denmark to the sovereignty, and could not act with the Diet, which therefore, following their usual policy, they have now combined to restrain; and, as the smaller states cannot resist by force of arms the two great Powers of Germany, the national enthusiasm will be repressed in the direction which it had taken, and may perhaps now find an outlet in revolutions which will overthrow some of the petty German thrones.

Austria and Prussia limit their demands on Denmark within the provisions of the Treaty of London. They ask nothing more from King Christian than the abolition of the constitution of November 1863, "which, leaving to Holstein "its distinct position, incorporated Schleswig "in the Danish monarchy." England advises Denmark to make this concession, and, though of course speculations at this distance of time and place on the course of events may be upset by chances which it is impossible to foresee, all the latest news from Europe seems to point to the probability of a solution of the Schleswig Holstein difficulty being found in the consent of the Danes to yield the sole point in dispute between them and the two great German Powers. Austria and Prussia will in any case, we believe, hesitate long before they provoke war by crossing the Eider. They must feel, as England evidently feels, that it would be better to sacrifice somewhat of German dignity than to give the Emperor Napoleon the opportunity he so eagerly desires of taking part in a war against Germany with Great Britain as his ally.

WHAT direction is the speculative mania to take in Bombay during the ensuing monsoon season? With the shares of all our existing Joint Stock Companies quoted at premiums, and some of those premiums excessive, we take it for granted that Joint Stockery will still be the rage. A number of people, not remarkable individually for any particular wisdom, combine to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company, and straightway their Company is a success. We all laud them to the skies, and unanimously pronounce them real wise men. And why not? Dissappointed men sneer at success, as the fox depreciated the grapes which he could not reach. But, after all, success is the only safe measure of merit for this world, as it is the only certain, visible, test.

Impressed with these views, we beg leave to bring forward, at the instance of several enterprising speculators, one or two new schemes, which are expected to pay immensely well, and at all events they will do for the necessary purpose of having a little speculation in for the present.

First then, there is the Malabar Hill Tunnel Company. The trouble to horses and danger to riders, in ascending Malabar Hill from either side, particularly the Back Bay side, are notorious. All this would be obviated by the proposed tunnel, one of the termini of which is to be at Chowpattie, the other at a spot half way betwixt the houses of Sir Matthew Sausse and Mr. George Inverarity on the other side of the Hill. A contract has been entered into for the completion of the tunnel at a hundred Rupees a yard. The length of it will be ten thousand yards (with branches to Walkeshwar, &c.). Therefore, prime cost, one hundred thousand rupees. Shares one thousand of a hundred rupees each. Apply, with deposit of one rupee, to Diddlembhoy Foolajee and Co. It is proposed to charge a toll of one anna for every horse that goes through the tunnel, and it is calculated that this, after making a liberal allowance of Free Tickets to the promoters and their friends, to Maharajas, and other big wigs, including the editors of respectable newspapers, will yield on an average six thousand four hundred annas, or four hundred rupees a day. Multiply four hundred by three hundred and sixty-five and the quotient is Rupees 144,000. One hundred and forty four thousand rupees in words, to prevent mistake. Well then, allow the forty-four thousand rupees a year to keep the road in repair and pay the expenses of two peons to collect the tolls, and of a half yearly dinner to the promoters with their other little perquisites, we have it here made clear that the concern must pay a dividend of one hundred per cent. per annum,—encouraging certainly.

Another scheme is to buy up all the empty bottles in the presidency, where it seems they are now a drug in the market and can be had for an old song, with a view to exporting them to England, where they are regularly of not less value, wholesale, than seven pounds four shillings a gross. It is pity that when, lately, the local Government were attempting to get a correct census, or numbering of the people, they did not attempt at the same to get an estimate of the number of empty bottles throughout the presidency of Bombay. Numbering of heads is all right of course, but the connexion of bottles with heads, particularly with what Scotchmen call *sore* heads, is too obvious to require illustration. Still we are not without data, on which to make suitable calculations. For instance, there are now fifteen millions of inhabitants in this Presidency. It is very little to assume that there must now be one empty bottle for each inhabitant, that is fifteen millions of bottles, available. These can all be had at one anna a dozen, which supplies one million two hundred and fifty thousand dozens of bottles,—at that rate,—to be had for Rupees seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-five. The expense of freight, insurance, landing and selling them in England would add to this amount, so that they would stand in England at a net value of (say) fifteen thousand pounds sterling. Well, the wholesale price of bottles in England in the present even excited state of the market there is, as we have just proved, seven pounds four shillings a gross. This would realise for the investment of a lac and a half rupees in Bombay the noble return in England of sixty-two thousand five hundred pounds sterling. That is, more than four hundred per cent. on the capital invested in less than a year. The details of the scheme for a Joint Stock Company to carry out this idea are not yet quite in a shape to be brought before the public. Besides, the projectors want to make a good thing of it for themselves. But we believe Bimjee Bottlewalla and Co. are prepared to negociate with parties wanting to participate in the profits, and that is all that we can say at present. Perhaps we ought to add, without wishing to give this project a light beyond its merits, that it is quite evident there will be no lack of those emblems of British civilization in India, empty bottles to wit, for a long time to come, judging by the present state of affairs. So this does not seem a mere vulgar "spec," to be done in a day, but a regular new "diggings," from which it is not too much to say there is the possibility of getting for many years to come fortunes after fortunes "beyond the dreams of avarice" and of Bombay.

There is another scheme afloat, or rather in the wind. This is a Balloon Company. It is well known that numbers of people leave Bombay during the hot season, with much toil and trouble, to say nothing of the expense, irritation, and loss of time, incident to all locomotion in India, simply to get to an elevation of a few hundred or it may be a few thousand feet above the level of the sea. Well, it has only now been discovered for the benefit of mankind, what we really believe the Joe Miller about Mahomet means in fact, that, if you and the mountain must meet in some way, you can manage it much better than trailing up to it in the old-fashioned way. All you have got to do is to have yourself hoisted up in a balloon fastened to the ground in Bombay, to any elevation and of course any temperature that you fancy. Telegraphic apparatus might be attached to the Balloons, so that lodgers above might communicate with the earth below as often as they might care to. It is believed that at least a thousand people would go up nightly in this way. It is proposed to fix the balloons on the foreshore of reclaimed Back Bay, but the Balloon Company are to have no other connexion with the Back Bay people, and will keep them *at* Bay, decidedly. The profits of the company might be greatly enhanced by an announcement similar to those which you see in doubtful houses in streets leading off the Strand in London,—"Here you may have a bed and a breakfast for two rupees." The expense of fitting out this concern, it is found, will be will be one lac of rupees, and the daily expense, tear, and wear one thousand rupees. Daily income two thousand. Multiply that by two hundred, the number of days in the year when the concern will be at work, and the proceeds, it will be seen, must be four lacs of rupees. Again four hundred per cent. per annum. The projectors of this scheme decline to announce themselves at present. But Mr. Garrett, the new Postmaster, has kindly undertaken to receive letters addressed "Before the Wind," and these most probably will receive attention. "No Irish need apply."

WE are glad to hear from Calcutta that the Governor General, who had been ill, was a week ago much better. Dr. Tonnerre, the homœopathist, was attending Sir John Lawrence.

WE are informed that an Ordination will be held by the Bishop of Bombay in St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday morning next the 21st instant. The service will commence at 11 o'clock. On this occasion the Revd. L. Prentis, Associate of King's College, London, and the Revd. G. Ledgard, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, both of whom are now serving as Deacons in the S. P. G. Mission, will be ordained Priests.

SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE disclaims having used some of the expressions ascribed to him in our report of what he said on Tuesday when noticing the *Times of India's* libellous article on the administration of justice in the High Court. We refer our readers to to-day's report for a correct account of what His Lordship meant to say. It will be seen that the justice appreciates the article in question as "most discreditable" and puts it aside as beneath the notice of either the Bench or the Bar. His Lordship's remarks on the Civil Procedure Code as applied to the practice of the High Court deserve especial notice.

THE *Friend of India* says that the "on dit," which first appeared in the *Englishman*, to the effect that Major General George S. P. Lawrence might succeed the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, is unanimously demolished by the notification which appears in the *Gazette* of the 10th instant, granting that officer leave to Bombay. "General Lawrence intends to quit India and has no thought of returning to it —his age and length of service naturally render him desirous of enjoying that repose which he has earned so hardly and so well. Moreover, the Viceroy is quite incapable of any such abuse of patronage as that imputed to him."

THE mail steamer of the 9th has (says the same journal) sailed *without* Mr. Temple. "Our readers will doubtless draw their own conclusions from this, and we trust that we may congratulate the country upon the circumstance that the great administrative talents of Mr. Temple will not be lost to India for the present."

THE recent enquiry at Calcutta into the circumstances attending the death of one of the prisoners in the House of Correction has, remarks the *Friend*, brought to light a most extraordinary state of affairs. "The man Panchcowree, a gaoler, made a practice, according to the evidence of the witnesses, of chastising prisoners who did not pay him money into his cells without any clothing on them, and for two days the man who died was kept in this state, without any food. The poor wretches who were under the power of this gaoler called him *Jemada dunda baba*, and seemed to have suffered almost without complaint the incessant brutalities to which he was subjected. Such is prison discipline in Calcutta. The jury have returned a verdict of culpable homicide against Panchcowrie. It is now to be hoped that some proper person will be placed in charge of the prison."

ON Saturday, the 6th instant, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new building for the Agra and United Service Bank in Calcutta was performed by Mr. Maitland in the presence of a large concourse of invited guests, who were afterwards entertained at tiffin by Mr. Dunlop the Calcutta manager of the Bank. Mr. J. O'D. Saunders, in proposing the toast of the day, "Success to the Agra and United Service Bank," gave an interesting history of the Bank from its origin to the present day. "He was old enough," he said, "to remember the establishment of the Agra Bank, and had assisted at it. He had seen it in its first infancy, when, located in a corner of the Arcot Bazzar, it had a Native as its secretary. When the great convulsion of 1832-33 had shaken the mercantile world of Calcutta to its foundations, and the Mofussil had lost all faith in Calcutta men, they resolved on establishing a bank of their own. Dr. John Henderson, Captain Boileau, and Mr. C. G. Mansell were the founders of the Bank. By great exertions they raised a capital of Rs. 60,000 and commenced business with the Natives, in 1833. The attempt to compete with the shroffs was a failure, and the business was found dangerous. The utter prostration of Calcutta threw many of the young men out of services to apply to this bank for assistance, which soon became an important business. Since then the bank became military. The premises were removed to cantonments, and Mr. John Beckett was appointed Secretary. This gentleman was well-known to every one on this side of India, and his name proved a tower of strength to the bank. Under his management the capital was frequently increased, until it reached its present figure. The shareholders had much to thank him for; the profits on dividends, bonuses &c., were great, and the bank still grew and fructified, until at last the field was too small for his ambition, and he moved to Calcutta, in 1853. The same good management continued here. The bank still flourished, and increased, until once more the field was found too small for it, and in 1858 it once more moved on to London, where it has taken its place as one of the first banks of the world, with its branches in India, China, and Australia. It forms an interesting subject of contemplation to one who has seen it in its infancy until this day of its greatness."

WE give to-day, from the *Times*, a full report of the first of those startling debates in the French Legislative Assembly, in which for the first time for fifteen years the intellect and the liberal aspirations of France have found expression by the voice of their most eloquent representatives. Some significant passages in the following reply of the Emperor to the address of the new Cardinal, Monseigneur de Bonnechose, show that Napoleon has already taken alarm at the bold speeches of the opposition members, and especially of M. Thiers :—

"Your Eminence is right to say that the honours of this world are heavy burdens imposed upon us by Providence. It has seen fit, in its justice, to increase duties in proportion to dignities; I, also, ask myself frequently if good fortune does not possess as many tribulations as evil fortune. But in both cases faith is our guide and our support—religious faith and political faith; that is to say, confidence in God and consciousness of a mission to accomplish.

"You have appreciated this mission with the attachment which you have always testified for me, and you have defined it with the experience of the magistrate and of the priest who has narrowly observed whither the abandonment of every principle, of every rule, of every belief must lead. Your must also be astonished, as I am, to see at so short an interval men hardly escaped from shipwreck summon once more the winds and tempests to their aid. God protects France too visibly to permit the genius of evil again to appear to trouble her. The circle of our Constitution has been widely traced: every honest man can move within it at his ease, for each has the opportunity of expressing his ideas, of controlling the acts of the Government, and of taking his just part in public affairs. Exclusion no longer exists. The clergy, as you have justly observed, has not only the liberty of occupying itself with religious questions, but its most eminent chiefs find their legitimate place in the first body of the State.

"It is, therefore, with pleasure that I shall see the high dignity which has been conferred upon you give you access to the Senate. You will bring to it, I doubt not, that spirit of conciliation which does not separate the cause of religion from that of country—that spirit of toleration which attracts and persuades; finally, that love of country which unceasingly tends to draw together those whom divergence of opinion alienates.

"I thank you for the justice you do the religious sentiments which animate the Empress. It is the happy privilege of woman to remain a stranger to reasons of State and to the cold calculations of policy, to give herself up entirely to the generous inspirations of the soul, to offer consolation to misfortune, and encouragement to all that is noble and great.

"My son, whom the blessings of the Church protect, will early learn his Christian duties as a citizen and as a Prince, and at a later period will discharge my debt of gratitude and affection towards his country as well as towards the friends of his father."

WE on Thursday published a copy of a letter to the Bombay Government from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association in reference to Dr. Forbes' report on gins made by Mr. Dunlop of Manchester. We now publish a copy of Mr. Dunlop's letter to the Under Secretary of State for India referred to in the letter from the Cotton Supply Association :—

MANCHESTER, NOV. 25TH,
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
INDIA OFFICE.

SIR,—In reply to the statements in a report by Dr. Forbes, the Superintendent of the cotton gin factory at Dharwar, on the gins made by me for the Government of India, the extracts from which report you transmitted to me on the 17th instant, I beg to state at the time Dr. Forbes was in Manchester I told him that I should make all the 10 saw gins to the same pattern as those above referred to, and I declined to make them with the curved spring marked C or with the curved sliding box marked A on the drawing accompanying his report; for the following reasons.

It is evident, that by the action of the spring moving the bearing forward in the curve the two pulleys are thereby in contact only at the outside edges, and the inside is thrown out of contact altogether, thus rendering the driving of the brushes very uncertain. Whereas in the gins sent by me the leather contact pulley is moved forward in a straight or parallel line thus preserving the face or points of contact equally over the full breadth of both pulleys, the driving of the brushes is secured to the fullest extent thereby. Again by moving one end only of the brush shaft in the curve the bristles of the brushes do not work in parallel lines with the saws, but at an angle with them thus rendering the bristles much more liable to be cut by the action of the saws. By keeping the brush shaft parallel with the saw shaft as is done in my gins this injurious action is altogether prevented. I may here observe that the bearings for the brush shafts in the 10 saw gins as supplied by me are exactly the same as those in the 18 saw gins about which there is no complaint, if right for the 18 saw gins they ought to be right for the 10 saw gins. For the reasons now stated, and which were fully explained to Dr. Forbes by me during his stay in Manchester, I declined to make the gins with the curved springs or curved boxes; but not with the idea of reducing the cost of them as suggested by Dr. Forbes in his report. In fact I have never made a gin with the curved springs or curved boxes since, because I consider the other plan a better one.

At the time Dr. Forbes was here and since, I have submitted both plans to practical Engineers, and without exception they all agree that the new plan is better though it is no cheaper to construct. With respect to the complaint made by Dr. Forbes about the complete gins requiring extensive alterations and refitting, I have to state that the first order for gins was executed under his personal superintendence, and I have made no complaint whatever about them. The last order I am quite prepared to prove were better made machines than those made first. We had time to have the patterns or models revised and I went to considerable expense in tools to facilitate the construction and to improve the several parts of the gins. The Bars or girds were made exactly to his pattern which we have still, and which can be tested, indeed it is impossible they could be otherwise as we made a machine specially to secure their being all exactly alike and to the pattern.

The saws also were made exactly to the pattern saw, which can also be tested as we have the pattern saw still in our possession.

Your inspector Mr. Ingle carefully examined every gin and anything he objected to was made right before the gins were taken to pieces, and I beg to refer to him if what I state is not correct that the machines were well and substantially made. With respect to Mr. Ingle's remark that he drew my attention to the deviation from the gin with the curved box I beg to state that I had no conversation with him on the subject; as nothing had been said to me about making the ten saw gins with the curved boxes, there was no necessity for it, nor had I a gin in my possession with the curved box, so that I could not explain satisfactorily the difference to him had I seen the necessity of so doing, besides which Mr. Ingle never gave him so much too careful in executing his duties to allow of such or any deviation without reference to those from whom he received his instructions.

I tendered to supply these gins subject to the conditions named in your letter of the 23rd October 1862. One of the conditions being that the gins were to be subject to the inspection and approval of an officer from the India store department. I beg to affirm the gins were so made and delivered in fact to the entire satisfaction of that Officer. Having now answered the various complaints of Dr. Forbes I may be allowed to observe that he is not correct in describing the wire springs which I have supplied to the 10 saw gins as "common coiled wire;" these springs are made of the best steel wire such as is always used for similar purposes, their action is direct, and it is impossible for any description of spring to operate more effectually.

I may further suggest that his complaints arise not from any deficiency either in the construction or material of the gins, but because I am sending numbers of these machines to India, to supply the demand made to me for them :—I may add that these demands came to me without my seeking for them. In conclusion, I shall be glad to submit either the 10 saw or 18 saw gins to the inspection of any competent machine maker or makers, and will leave it for them to say, whether they are not in every respect good, well made, and perfectly workable machines :—Fortunately I have one of the 10 saw gins left on hand, made at the same time as Dr. Forbes was here, and in every respect the same as those complained of, which I am quite willing shall be examined, as I have above stated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Kurrachee* anchored.

COCHIN, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Penang* just sailed for Calcutta and Coast.

GALLE, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *China* anchored from Bombay.
Steamer *Columbia* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Aden* anchored from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

19TH FEBRUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, seven Rupees and half to three quarters discount.

Five per Cent. three Rupees and half to four Rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent, ten Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings one penny and seven-sixteenths.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to forty-five shillings.

Jute, seventy shillings.

Seeds, fifty-five to sixty shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, nine rupees twelve annas to ten rupees per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees four annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, twelve annas per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, good enquiry.

Market for Twist, dull.

BOMBAY.

MR. J. WESTALL has been appointed by the Municipal Commissioners as Inspector of furnace smoke nuisances.

THE Municipal Commissioners have appointed Mr. W. Maidment, Compiler Pay Department, Auditor of Municipal Accounts in the room of Mr. D. B. Hodge.

WE understand that Mr. F. A. R. Morrison, of the Electric Telegraph Department, has been appointed Head Master of the Fort Proprietary School in room of Mr. Charles Beyts resigned.

HIS Highness the Rao of Cutch has caused a grain shop to be opened at his own expense at Bhooj for the relief of the poor and distressed. He also contemplates opening similar shops at the ports of Moondra Anjar.

THE *Forest Rights*, of 1,179 tons, commanded by Captain Thomson, formerly of the *Great Eastern*, has been taken up by Government for the conveyance of 180 troops to London. The rate accepted is £25 for men in health, and £27 10s. for invalids.

MR. SUDDASEW HEMRAJ, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, now in the employ of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, has been promoted from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per month, for the activity and zeal he has displayed in discharge of his duties.

THE Rev. Arthur Pelchampton has been appointed to a Chaplaincy in the Bombay Presidency. This gentleman is the youngest brother of the late Chaplain of Lucknow, who was one of the most distinguished of the gallant band who lost their lives during the ever memorable siege of that city.—*Friend of India.*

A SPECIAL Sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room on the 29th instant, to consider a pogonal made at the requisition of the Hon'ble Mr. Scott and Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., for revising the Town Duty rates, owing to the prevailing high price of provisions in Bombay.

THE pupils of the Fort Proprietary School have presented an address to their worthy Head Master, on the occasion of his leaving them to join a mercantile firm. We must not omit to mention at the same time that these young men have invested a handsome sum, in the endowment of a prize to be presented to the most successful pupil in the school to perpetuate the memory of its benefactor.

PROGRAMME, to be played on the Esplanade, at 5 P.M. this evening by the band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment :—

March.—"Follow on" ..... Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Perle D'Hiver" ..... D'Egville.
Selection (op.)—"Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe.
Quadrille.—"New Serenaders" ..... Schmuck.
Cavatina (op.)—"Ugo Conte di Parigi" .. Donizetti.
Galop.—"Octoroon" ..... De Sille.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A COMPLAINT having been made to the Municipal Commissioners by a person who has contracted to water the gardens at Matoonga, belonging to Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, that he is only allowed to water the garden at night, he has been informed that similar notices had been given to all owners of gardens watered from the Vehar water, and in addition he is required to provide himself with a meter if he still wishes to be supplied with it.

A COMPLAINT having been made by an inhabitant of a house on the Parell road, of the intolerable stench arising from the work of dying which was carried on at the back of the house occupied by him, the dyer has been informed that although his licence was granted before any bungalows were built near the spot upon which his trade is carried on, yet now that the process creates a nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood, the Municipal Commissioners refuse to renew his license.

WE hear that Miss Grattan, who shortly proceeds to England, has a very extensive stock of theatrical costumes, containing complete sets of dresses for all ages, which she is desirous of disposing of for about half the original cost. The dresses are in excellent condition, and now that the students of the Elphinstone College have shown such proficiency in acting, it would be a good opportunity for our Parsee millionaires to secure this wardrobe at present for those young men. It would no doubt stimulate them to greater exertion, and enable them to make a thoroughly respectable theatrical appearance at their next endeavour.

MONSTER MINE.—Messrs. Wells and Glover on Thursday evening exploded a mine at Belvidere Hill, charged with 16 cwt. of powder. A shaft 40 feet long with a T head had been sunk in the rock and well rammed. It was fired at 6 P.M. in the presence of a lady and several gentlemen who stood only 50 yards distant, and a portion of the hill, containing about 15000 cubic yards, was lifted about 8 feet, and then sunk gently down nearly to its former position, the rock of which it was composed being completely pulverised. Not a stone was hurled beyond 10 yards from the mine. The sound of the explosion resembled the report of a distant gun, and the concussion being felt by the spectators though standing on the top of the sight was exceedingly fine. Messrs. Wells and Glover will fire two more this day, several similar ones are in course of construction.

ON the 20th January last an inquest was held on the death of a man who was killed by the fall of a house in course of repair in Khetwady. The jury in their verdict recommended that the Municipal Commissioners should be solicited to cause such buildings to be inspected so as to prevent as far as possible the recurrence of similar accidents.

The above was brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners in a letter to them from the Coroner of Bombay, who also complained of the extremely disrespectful demeanour, prevarication and falsehood of a witness named Merwanjee Cursetjee, an inspector of roads and buildings under the surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners..

The Commissioners in acknowledging the letter from the Coroner informed him that the Municipal Commissioners, in the absence of a local building act, have no power to exercise any control over the building or repairing of houses. With reference to the complaint against Merwanjee Cursetjee, the Coroner was informed that he had been fined Rs. 10 for his disrespectful behaviour.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 558 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending Feb. 7th 1864.

No. of Passengers 67,244 Amount	47,328	5 9
Merchandize	636,140	0 9
Total...	183,468	1 6

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 495½ MILES.

No of Passengers 55,398 Amount	20,899	0 3
Merchandize	79,228	11 11
Total...	109,127	12 2

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours, of the 19th February 1864.

BROACH, fine. N. E.
BULSAR, fair.
CANNANORE, fair.
COCHIN, fine. Ther. 80 Bars. 30-02.
GALLE, calm and fine. Ther. 78.
GOA, cool. Wind light from East.
KOLAPORE, fair. Wind light N. E.
KURRACHEE, cloudy slight S. W.
MADRAS, fine, S. E. Ther. 80. Bar. 30-07.
PAUMBUM, fair light southerly wind. Ther. 83.
SURAT, fair.

THE GOLD CURRENCY.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B. G.M.S.I.,
&c. &c. &c.
Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

THE RESPECTFUL MEMORIAL OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHEWETH,—That the monetary condition of India is in a most unsound and unsatisfactory state, and that its exclusive silver currency is no long

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THERE will be a meeting at the Rifle Butts on the Flats at Tardeo, this afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock. Members of the Rifle Association are requested to attend. Some good shooting (practice only) may be expected.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

A REVIEW.

BOMBAY, from its proximity to Arabia, and from the great support always given to its Turf interests, has, for more than half a century past, most worthily upheld its racing reputation, and the Meeting of 1864 may safely be chronicled as one of the most successful if *Time* is to be our criterion of good horses. No maiden has surpassed "Raby's" performances,—we use the plural here studiedly, for his *double victory* on the occasion of his last appearance in the fifth day's running, encountering fresh horses, first, in a mile and a half race, winning not pushed in 2 mts. 54 sec. carrying 8st. 3lb. and then in a two mile gallop, winning in 3 mts. 51s. carrying 7st. 4lb.; entitles him to this special notice; and the introduction at this early stage of this splendid performance at once shows that in undertaking a Review we are about to record some of the finest running which has ever been witnessed on any Indian course and which has principally contributed to the success and glory of a meeting such as that of the Bombay Turf.

But we will not anticipate the result of every event or the share of each horse in these. It is necessary to deal first with more general matter, affecting the interests of owners on the one hand, and those of the contributing Public on the other, who have a right to the best return for their support.

By a glance at the prospectus we find the Fund donations, gifts, and sweepstakes are distributed over *seven* days racing with *four* events *each* day. A better arrangement could not be made, or one more satisfactory to owners of horses and to those who come to enjoy sport.

The Fund affords some five thousand rupees, while the liberal spirit abroad presents some magnificent prizes both in specie and ornamental works of art to the value of about twelve or thirteen thousand Rupees. To this must be added the entrance fees of each nomination, which are very considerable both as to amount and numbers. We shall not be far out if we say that about half a lakh of rupees has gone among the successful owners,—more than enough for the most grasping spirit, supposing he produced an Arab "Eclipse."

The most unexpected, as it was the most handsome and valuable, prize of the meeting was the noble gift, presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet and the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jemsetjee Jeejeeboy. The Turf of Western India can never decline while donations like these and from such a source come to its support. We trust the stewards expressed their gratefulness in suitable terms, while "The Hadjee" ought to offer a return "Raby." The exchange of such courtesies brings its own reward.

Being on the subject of gifts it is right to note "The Bombay Turf Challenge Cup" a presentation of Sir Charles Forbes' years ago, and which has kept up competition for possession ever since; and one Horse and owner having won it for *three years successively*, though the best men and their horses have dared the attempt, until Mahomed Bauker Khan, the Prince of Bombay horse dealers, with his horse "Venus," the very best Arab ever imported, accomplished the feat this meeting by a walk over! "Venus" goes to England for stud purposes, his owner reluctantly parting with him for Rs. 2000 and an oil portrait.

The nominations *prospectively* and the actual "come to post" require attention. We had in all *three hundred and twenty*! out of which only *fifty-three* ran!! showing six to one against the chance of standing on the day of test, a sufficient warning to the uninitiated in the dangers and risks attendant upon race horses and Racing.—*Including* those Horses which actually ran upon previous nomination, and those which ran upon entries made the day before the race, we had ninety-two horses actually running, out of which twenty-seven won, so that there were three hundred and fifty-nine nominations *altogether* against twenty-seven prizes, or more than thirteen to one against every horse's chance!!

Again, out of the ninety-two horses competing only thirteen won as follows:

"Grey Leg," 5 Races. The Forbes, Whim, 40 G. M. Sweepstakes, Ladies' Purse, and Forced Handicap.

"Raby," 5 Races. Derby, Alexandra Vase, Aga Khan's Purse, Ally Shah's Challenge Cup, and Elliot Trial Stakes.

"Cronstadt," 3 Races. Drawing Room Stakes, Welter, and Auction Stakes.

"Kohinoor," 2 Races. The Dealers' Plate and a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M.

"Shah Rookh," 2 Races. Malet Stakes, and 50 G. M. Sweepstakes.

"Jairam," 2 Races. Galloway Plate, and Free Handicap.

"Alexander," 2 Races. Second Dealers' and European Merchants' Purse.

"Dervish," 1 Race. The Trial Juncta in Uno.

"Youkhariboush" 1 Race. The Colts' Plate.

"Gazelle" 1 Race. Persian Merchants' Purse.

"Jurham," 1 Race. The Extra Handicap.

"Idle Boy," 1 Race. The Hurdles.

"Dutchman," 1 Race. The Pony Plate.

In giving the above calculations of the chances of *Prospective* nominations, of the number brought to the post, and of the number actually winning, we are able to judge of the terrible risk, expense, and anxiety attending owners of race-horses, and the public who look to them for a fair return of their money's worth must be satisfied that a race won does not always bring and leave a full purse; but, to go a little further into the matter, out of some twenty nominators or stables, *fifteen have done nothing!* The twenty seven races going to some half a dozen owners among thirteen horses!

Whatever the result to owners or horses the select few who came through the ordeal have given us a glorious meeting. The races were well contested—the horses were in splendid form—and the running has never been excelled on our turf. Our best 2 miles was done in 3 mts. 51 sec., and the 1½ mile in 2 mts. 54 sec. and the mile in 1 mts. 54 sec.; and this by Arabs. The English and Australian horses, about whom there was so much ado, all more or less came to grief. "Highflyer" broke down suddenly, not great Madras horse "Indiaman" retired from public applause after his double beating by "Grey Leg" and old "Cronstadt." The English Mare "Shah Rookh" late "Harriet" managed to win two races but got beaten twice in her turn by "Grey Leg." "Singleman" a very late importation from old England never showed at all, though his maiden fame preceded his arrival and caused no end of nervous sensation.

Of our Arabs it must be acknowledged that "Grey Leg" did not run near so well as last year, or even the slashing chestnut mare must have succumbed to his undeniable blood, speed, and pluck; he has however taken more than enough of the loaves and fishes. Winning the Forbes from the crack English mare and the Madras Australian was his great triumph in the meeting, both having come here to thrash all Bombay into a cocked hat. "Cronstadt," as good as a young horse and as true as steel, has done well and in good time. What a proof this old horse is of a perfect blood Arab! Among the maidens "Raby," "Kohinoor" and "Dervish" quite threw the rest into the shade; the last of the trio might have been in better condition: he ran a close second in the Dealers' not a bad third for the Derby, second again for the Aga Khan's purse, and Ally Shah's Cup. Strange misfortune this and only compensated for by his securing the Tria Juncta in Uno race which he did easily. "Raby" was however just a little too much for him or he must have gained all the first honors.—"Kohinoor" is a fine looking Arab and was brought as fit to the post, the first day, for the Dealers' as any horse could have been. His victory was certainly a triumph for the Stranger's Stable, but it cost him a struggle he never got over; for who that saw the three crack maidens come into the straight run home and witnessed the heroic efforts of all can ever forget Brewty's set to and call on his horse;—he must have won or sunk under the fearful punishment, but he did win as valuable a race as the best in the meeting, making enough to cover his subsequent failure by rather a wide margin. The next meeting between "Raby" and "Kohinoor" will be watched with interest.—Of "Raby" much has been said already, he reminds one of the "Whalebone" style of Arab, who was said to have had a dash of English blood. He has proved himself an out and outer at colt weights—we will show how advantageously the weights in each race came in for him—and his future performances must show us what he can do as a plater. He nobly retrieved his loss of the Dealers' by a succession of grand victories, such as have seldom fallen to the lot of any one horse; and "The Alexandra Vase" is well worthy of such a winner. Let us hope he is destined to find many companions for it. Of the others we need take no especial note. A very fair average lot were trained, but it was their misfortune not their fault to find themselves confronted with the extraordinary trio which nothing could possibly beat. The Dealers' time of this year has never been equalled by any *maiden* running.

To pass on to other matters—it would be as well if, in remodelling the Prospectus for next year, the question of *Penalties on Winners* was taken into consideration so that they shall *really* carry *something extra* just sufficient to equalise the chances of previous winners and the less fortunate *as the meeting advances*.

For instance, in the Derby 4lbs. was the penalty for the winners of the Dealers' Plate. So far so good. It was fairly carried and "Kohinoor" and "Raby" had won one race each. But how is it in the Vase race, the third time these horses meet others? Why the former carries 2lbs. less than in the Derby, and the latter only 2lbs more: as between themselves this was fair enough, but did it at all tell in favor of the others? Not the least—Dervish had run second and third in both races, and his chance was not bettered in the slightest.—Now, had the others a trifle more on, it must have been a closer race. Again, in Aga Khan's Purse how is it? While "Raby" who has won *both* Derby and Vase runs under *no penalty*, "Kohinoor" for having been beaten in the Derby and Vase has to carry 7 *lbs. more* for winning the Dealers—completely shutting out his chance,—and what could "Derwish" do also with the difference of 7 lbs. against "Raby" when he was fairly beaten by the latter the day before giving 4 lbs? This was virtually making a present of the race to "Raby." It was only on the 5th day in Ally Shah's Challenge Cup that the weights seem to have been at all equalised, but, this being only 1¼ mile race, "Raby" could well afford to carry 3 lbs. more, as he proved winning easy.

From the above it is clear that this all important question demands attention. To practical Turfites it must have been plain under what advantages "Raby" ran on the third, fourth, and fifth days. "Pocket Book" never had any doubt of the results. It is well not to forget that a straw may break the camel's back.

We must now notice some points which came under discussion during the meeting, to which, as the Stewards are about to make some important alterations in their rules, it may not be amiss to draw attention. The first matter we will notice is whether, in the case of an owner having two or more horses in a race, a declaration must be made as to what horse it is intended to win with. The Stewards having ruled so, there can be no better arrangement than that this declaration should be made at the time *of the Nominations the day before the Race*. This would compel an owner not to wait and judge the company his horses have to run in, but to rely honestly on the best horse and so declare him; and the provision "if he can" should be omitted, as such a qualification reduces the object in view to a farce, for it would always be difficult to prove a case of "pull," and at all times most unpleasant to be obliged to suspect, and, worse, to hint it. It is infinitely safer to accept "the best horse to win," compelling stable companions, should they together be leading in, to fairly fight it out. Betting too, under such conditions, would be either for or against *the stable*, and there need be no doubt or anxiety as to whether *declared* horse is to win or not. It is a most delicate matter, for even the best intentioned owner, to declare one horse and thus to be shut out from all chance of a coveted prize, unless indeed that one is so very superior that there can be no doubt about it—and no owner would put in a second Horse under such circumstances. No one could have been more surprised than the Hadjee when "Raby" lost the Dealers, or Brewty (and not a few others) when "Grey Leg" got beaten in the Elliot Trial Stakes. These two cases are merely put forward as instances of anticipated and declared certainties! The plain English of the rule is, "*which* is to win if he can"—this refers to the horses and means they are to run to the *best* of *their* abilities. As far as racing is considered as a speculative transaction the protective term "if he can" gives the undeniable right to the owner to make the most of his worse horse so as always to save the better from incurring heavier penalties in Handicaps.

It would be as well if this matter received a definite consideration, or it will remain a bone of contention. The public have as much right to ask an owner for the time of his private trials, or which is the best horse in his stable, as to his intentions; they of his horses entered in one race the better *shall* win supposing the other can win also, or, with some approach to possibility, try to do so.

We know of only one instance on record where an owner publicly gave out the capability of his horse and made him show it, and that was when "Cronstadt" was declared with "Eclipse,"—but he had then run his invincible course and nothing was left but to show what he really could do.

Another point to which we may take exception is the absolute right the Stewards desire to hold by rule No. 41 over Jockeys and their agreements with their Masters. Surely the jurisdiction of the office of Steward lies within the limits of a race course and with the acts of a Jockey who may therein transgress. Why introduce an element of discussion into the private disputes of stable boys and their employers? Enough mischief may be hatched without giving an excuse for inviting it. We will not however part with this subject without a word of advice to Jockeys.—The great want of these men should show them how well they might do, and there are some very praise worthy examples,—by steady, sober, honest service. We should not in that case see good mounts thrown away upon Natives, who, with very rare exceptions, will not learn the art of riding a race, simply because they cannot, and witness exhibitions of the failure of really winning horses by most idiotic incompetency.

We had almost forgotten to review the question raised as to the actual meanning of the term "maidens of the season." It occurs so patently in the conditions of the "Alexandra Vase" according to our reading, that the wonder is there should be any doubt about it. The race excludes all but "maiden Arabs" "weight for age"—plain enough one would suppose, then follows maidens *of the season* allowed 5lb. Now by the rules "a maiden on the 1st of May preceding each Bombay meeting is a maiden during that meeting" and most unquestionably so far every maiden could come in weight for age, but certainly is not entitled to the weight of 5lb. allowance. This we consider clearly was meant as an allowance for Horses, maidens of the season, that had not won between May and February. By not applying it so, winners elsewhere came in upon the same terms as the others. This exemption was most fortunate for them. But such inconsistencies in provisions either for or against weight should be studiously avoided. It would have been better to have worded it thus:—weight for age *less* 5 lb.—for this it came to.

The Course and its Stands, or rather no Stands, call for a word from us. The former, if no other site is fixed on, which is, we believe, contemplated, must be looked to—the whole should be ploughed up and chopped straw with manure well rolled into it; unless something of this kind is done we shall have more breaks down than we have had this season, and they are enough. The matcadum should walk round every day and take care no holes or ruts are allowed to be made; there is no reason why a pipe should not be laid down so as to encourage the constant growth of grass for at least one quarter mile on either side of the Club—what a treat this would be next year during the Races compared with the present dirt and dust amounting to suffocation.

The Byculla Course has no Grand Stand of its own or verandah of the adjoining Club is occupied for the purpose! There is plenty of room to the eastward, the winning post might be removed a few yards, for any sized building. We should much like to see our Presidency Race Course of Western India put on a footing of magnificence. Here we have the Arab Dealers, and Bombay imports as many as five thousand horses annually, supplying all India hence—there was a time when hundreds of horses and as many owners almost were to be seen daily on the Course, and we shall not flag now to render it as attractive as in days of old.

It is said that the European Merchants of Bombay are determined to present a Gift worthy such a source, and it is also hinted that the Alexandra Vase is to be an Annual Prize. With such prospects before all interested we may close this Review, conscious that the Race Meeting of 1865 will far outshine that of this season—the Dealers already say that two own Brothers to "Raby" are on their way! Cracks from England are booked for over Port, so that no end of sport may be expected.

For the present to all ADIEU. When next year you wish for winning notes apply again to,

Yours on the Turf,
POCKET BOOK.

BENGAL.

A CURIOUS report has reached us that a man has appeared in Indore, nine cubits in height. The natives are all flocking to see him, and making offerings to him. The cubits must be feet or some other measure, for the height given is simply impossible as man is now organised, but our informer is positive on the subject, and we let it stand.—*Englishman, Feb.* 10.

IT will be seen from our report of the adjourned enquiry held by the coroner yesterday touching the death of the Native who died in the House of of Correction, that the jury have returned a verdict of "culpable homicide amounting to murder" against the jemadar Panchcowrie. If this unhappy affair should lead to a thorough reform in the management of the House of Correction, it will, like many other evils, have not been with out its concomitant good.—*Id.*

A MEKRANEE "GOTE."

(*From the Sindian.*)

THE reader must not imagine from the above heading that we are going to describe a peculiar specimen of the animal whose name sounds so very much like a part of our title. Our intention is simply to make a note of the account which we have heard of the dwellings of the nomadic tribes of Belooches and Mekranees of the country that spreads between Kurrachee in Sind, and Guadur in Mekran. We are told that in a period of six months, the party engaged in laying the Mekran telegraph met with one place only which deserved to be styled a town. They were particularly struck by the absence of huts for people to dwell in. They found immense herds of sheep and goats, and hundreds of camels, grazing among the sand-hills, tended by numbers of wild looking men, women and children, for whom there was scarcely a vestige of shelter. The first "Gote" seen after leaving Soonmyance, was some seven miles beyond Pusnee. The party had just reached the summit of a sand hill, when they espied, seated in a circle in a hollow at their feet, a number of men armed with matchlocks, daggers and shields. A little way from these rude warriors of the Bedouin type, the women were busy churning, grinding corn, cooking, nursing and matmaking, whilst their children were tumbling and playing at their side. A well of water situated in the centre of this primitive encampment, formed its most prominent feature, and around it laid or frisked the lambs, kids, and young camels of the flocks. These people sat on mats, and at night other mats drawn over them were all that laid between them and the sky. If a mat appeared propped upon four sticks, it was to shelter a sick person. We are told that but seldom was a tent met with—and none there is made unless coarsely of goat's hair. Yet, these wandering people seemed quite contented with their lot, and we are assured by an eye-witness that no where did he ever see, among the same number of people, the same number of old men.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(*From the Times, Jan.* 14.)

The Legislative Body sat on the 11th inst., the Duke de Morny in the chair;—

M. Rouher, Minister of State; M Rouland, Minister presiding over the Council of State; and the other Government Commissioners were present.

The order of the day was the discussion on the Address.

M. Thiers.—On a recent occasion I said that I should ask your permission to speak on the internal politics of the country, and that I intended to avail myself of that opportunity to give some personal explanations on the motives which induced me to enter this Chamber. I know that great assemblies have more important business than listening to what concerns individuals, but I feel it a duty which I owe to my fellow-citizens, who elected me without asking for a profession of faith, and towards my colleagues, whose confidence I should be happy to possess. (Hear, hear.) It is 34 years since I first came within these walls and in that space of time I have witnessed a rapid succession of events, men, and opinions. In the midst of this torrent, which seemed as if it would sweep everything before it, the social and political principles on which modern society is based have alone survived. There have been gloomy moments when order was so shaken that men wondered whether it would ever be restored. At a later period liberty seemed to have disappeared, and yet order has been re-established and liberty is about to revive. You must all have been struck with the fact that man himself, so small in the presence of great events, derives all his importance from understanding great principles and faithfully adhering to them. I have always held three great principles as the rule of conduct for very honest statesman—national sovereignty, order, and liberty. I have lived in what is called the school of 1789, which believes that France has the right to choose her own government. I think she ought to exercise that sovereignty very seldom; but when she has pronounced freely, that decision becomes a law to which individual judgments must yield. (Approbation.) After submitting to the legal Government of our country, there are two things we are entitled to demand of it—order and liberty. Where order society is troubled and industry is paralyzed. The rich can sometimes dispense with working, but society is a labourer condemned to toil for the daily bread of his children. (Hear, hear.) When order and occupation are wanting, society inclines to despotism. When liberty is absent society suffers as much, but in a different way, and tends to revolutions. Such are the principles which have constantly directed my political life. When the Republic was proclaimed I adhered to it, though it was not the Government I preferred, and I added my efforts to those of the courageous men who defended order in the Assembly. Order was preserved; France returned to the monarchical principle, and I again submitted, on of respect for the principle of national sovereignty; but I remained in retirement and devoted my leisure to writing with sincerity the history of my country- (Hear, hear.) I should have passed the rest of my life in that work without regret had not the decrees of November, 1861, and February, 1862, changed the situation. Till then you were here to discuss, with but little power to amend, the Bills proposed by the Council of State. (Denials.) You voted the Budget by Ministries and the supplementary credits could not be known to you till it was too late to exercise any serious control. These decrees consequently entirely changed this state of things, and though they do not confer all the liberties we might wish they are an earnest of further concessions, and I am grateful to the Emperor for them. (Approbation.) As it thus became possible to freely discuss the affairs of the country. I considered that abstinence was no longer rise, or dignified, or patriotic. I advised my friends to take the oath to the Empire, but I confess that I myself felt some reluctance to leave my retirement. But it is a bad practice to give advice to others which you will not follow yourself; and the reflection that no one could accuse me of personal ambition decided me again to enter on political life. My only ambition is to be able to render by the tribute of my experience to discuss the affairs of the country with a view only to the public weal, so that the closing years of my life may not be altogether useless to my fellow citizens. (Loud applause.)

The President.—M. Thiers, will you have the kindness to turn yourself so as to be heard in all parts of the Chamber? Some members complain that they cannot hear you.

M. Thiers.—From an old habit of speaking from the tribune, I am always tempted to face the assembly.

The President.—I spoke solely in the interest of those who do not hear you distinctly.

M. Thiers.—After these explanations, which I would fain have made shorter, I come to the business in hand, and shall limit my observations to our internal policy, which ought to be the development of our institutions in the sense of a well-ordered liberty. First, then, let me state what is our precise political situation:—We have long lived under constitutions which, when once made, were declared to be unchangeable. We have now a constitution, admitting of such improvements as time, a wiser innovator than man, may show to be advisable. The constitution says that when a change shall be recognized as beneficial the Emperor shall take the initiative, and the Senate give its sanction. Several modifications have already been made in conformity with this principle. The right of discussing the Address has been granted to the Legislative Body, which can thus make known the wishes of the country. We have lately heard much of liberty; but are the wishes serious which have been expressed on that subject? That point must be examined; we must ascertain how far it would be wise to satisfy those aspirations, and to what extent the present constitution allows them to be realized. Those questions, Gentlemen, are grave and delicate; but be assured that I shall respect all that ought to be respected, and that your confidence, in facilitating my task, will render it less perilous and more useful. (Marks of adhesion.) History shows that France may sometimes dispense with liberty, but only for a time, and will not put up with almost irresistible force. At one time she was naturally forgetful of her liberties; that was in 1800, after the terrible trials of the revolution France had before her a wonderful man, who held everything in his own hand, and at one moment she appeared to have lost all thought of anything else. When, however, she saw one part of her armies precipitated into the burning gulf of Spain, and the other among the icy wastes of Russia, she began to reflect deeply and sadly, and regretted those liberties which she had too readily abandoned. On the 31st of December, 1813, she called on the Emperor for peace, but her voice was not listened to. Some months afterwards the victorious enemy entered Paris and France fell bleeding at the feet of the Bourbons. What did she demand from them? Peace, and with it the liberty of which she then felt all the value. The Bourbons again disappeared, and Napoleon returned, and from him peace and liberty were demanded. The former he could no longer give, but the latter he granted fully and in good faith. Examples have been frequently borrowed from Napoleon when victorious and dazzled by success; I must be allowed to borrow one from him when matured by misfortune. (Approbation.) Liberty at that period could not be tried under favourable circumstances. Watered too renewed all idea of it, and an immense reaction commenced in Europe against all the ideas of the Revolution. We were then young; we sometimes endeavoured to murmur the word "Liberty," and the answer given was to point to the blood-stained scaffold of Louis XVI. Our reason was not, however, convinced, and we persisted in calling for liberty. In 1825, 1826, and 1827 we were near attaining our object. We approached those obscure and perilous limits where the prerogatives of the Sovereign found themselves in presence of those of the country. Twice, under different forms, did that great question agitate the country, and two thrones fell. If I may be allowed to make a comparison I would say that the fatal question was for us what the Stormy Cape was for the navigators of the 15th century, who trembled on approaching it. John of Portugal, wishing to dissipate those vain terrors, changed the name of that formidable cape to that of Good Hope, and it was then happily doubled. God grant that our Stormy Cape may also change its name with equally good results? (Loud approbation.) I shall not speak of our hours of agitation since 1848. We have passed through the Republic to come to the Empire. The idea of liberty again disappeared; an immense military reaction prevailed over Europe. Princes were assembled in Paris in the persons of their representatives to regulate the consequences of the glorious peace of the Crimea, and for the first time liberty had a Congress for tribune and a diplomatist for speaker. That is what I call liberty of national representation. Public opinion was then once well known because it called for the acts of the Government. (Murmurs and approbation.) In order to organize in the State that condition of liberty two means have been imagined—the Republic and Monarchy. In the former the chief of the State is changed every four or six years, and is responsible. The partisans of monarchy also wished to reconcile with that form of Government the condition of liberty, and they imagined the plan of making the weight of public opinion bear, not on the chief of the State, but on those who hold authority under him. It is between the latter and those elected by public opinion that the discussion takes place. The Sovereign does not change, but the Ministers may be substituted to the fluctuations of opinion, and we have thus a country which, under a monarch placed beyond the reach of our discussions, governs by himself, according to his own ideas. (Noise.) There are five conditions of liberty which I call necessary, incontestible, and indispensable. Which of them do we posses? Which remains to be achieved? Which ought we to have? These are questions that I am anxious to treat on, Individual liberty we have with one exception—the law of general safety. That law, it is true, only bears on one class of citizens, but when one citizen is affected all are threatened. That law, moreover, applies to circumstances which happily no longer exist. (Noise and interruption.)

A Voice.—They have just been renewed.

M. Thiers.—I have too much respect for the Assembly to accuse it for any of its acts; but that law no one can think of renewing, and the Government itself has no such idea. The only question is whether it should be allowed to die a natural death in 1865, or cease to exist before that time. That must be left to the Government to decide on. I pass on to the second of these liberty which I have called necessary,—I mean the liberty of the press. Gentlemen, if any man in France has suffered the inconvenience of that liberty it is I. An illustrious statesman with whom for a long time I discussed and lived in the affairs of the country. M. Guizot, felt them as much as myself, but I am sure he would confirm me when I say that the liberty of the press is necessary. (Noise.) I can understand without approving the principle of withholding such liberty. More than 20 years ago, when I turned my eyes to Austria, I saw a brave and well-disposed population contented to prosecute commerce and agriculture, and to leave the task of governing entirely in the hands of others. The old Emperor Francis made himself popular by walking about in shabby clothes without any aide-de-camp, and taking to every one he met, and in that way he obtained a knowledge of the true state of his affairs. Such was Austrian liberty 25 years ago; but I ask if there is at the present time any people on earth who would be content with it? Speaking one day on this subject with the late Prince de Metternich, I told him that populations in general preferred embroiling their own affairs to leaving them to the care of others, and I added that they were in the right for it was only by reapeated trials that they could learn to manage them properly. But is it possible to refuse to a people a knowledge of their own affairs? In this hall we are allowed full liberty of speech; we may, if we please, blame in the severest manner the acts of the Government; but the journals which reproduce our speeches are not allowed to add a word of their own. Is there not here a great inconsistency? It is as if a man should first tell a secret to ten persons, and then to an eleventh with a recommendation not to divulge it. By that system, Gentlemen, the natural order of things is distorted and the springs of government warped. In a State which has been completely educated the press, fortunately, does not form public opinion; it is only the cause of public opinion existing. When the press exaggerates, the people draw in the rein and the exaggeration itself insures moderation. Then the general opinion, which is only a preliminary notice is collected together by the national representation and carried to the foot of the throne. It is indeed true that all this can only take place in a country where education is complete; but it also implies that our own education should at length be commenced. France cannot remain for ever in a perpetual infancy. (Noise.) We are told that the Government is exceedingly strong. That I believe I think its material force strong enough to defy the attack of any party. Then, why not profit by present circumstances? When will the political education of the country be taken in hand? The press being free in the rest of Europe, do you mean that France is to be the only nation remaining in leading-strings? (Renewed interruption.) But we are told that this education is already commenced, and the Minister of State on a few days ago informed us that two only out of 15 or 18 Parisian journals supported the Government. But what is the condition of the whole of them? They are subject to receiving warnings, and if warnings do not suffice they may be suspended or suppressed. The press having the charge of criticizing the Government, is it that the Government should have the charge of declaring what amount of criticism it will tolerate? Is that the way to commence the education of the country? I am told, also, of the licence of the press. But have you, yourselves, suppressed that licence? Have you not rather made a deposit of it in the hands of the Government, to be used against any citizens that might displease it? (Interruption.)

M. E. Pelletan.—The Government journals are calumniators. (Noise.)

M. Thiers.—It is not my wish to remind the Chamber of anything personal to myself. I do not foster any recollections of what took place a few months back. People in general have short memories concerning the affairs of others; I am content that my memory should be short also, but I wish you entirely to forget what occurred. (Laughter and signs of assent.) I pass on to the liberty of elections; and without at present treating the question of official candidateships. I will merely say that the Government acts in this matter as it does in the case of the press. It gives universal suffrage to the nation, but only the election of dictators is little the choice to be made. Great homage is paid to universal suffrage in these our times. It has been made the right divine of the epoch. An appeal is made to it whenever Sovereigns are wanted, as in Italy, Greece, and Mexico. You go on your knees before its authority; but when it is a question of electing deputies, you tell universal suffrage that it can neither read nor write; that it is credulous and ignorant, and I believe I drawn my boat not far ashore a lofty promontory that it would be long before the tide could reach it." The revolutionary wave did rise however, and the monarchy whose memory you have recalled was swept away. (Movement.) But those days have long past, and I will not dwell on them. The speech you have just heard presents three principal features. M. Thiers first made a declaration of principles, then gave a rapid history of liberty under preceding Governments, and, lastly, stipulated the conditions under which he would fain see the present Government placed. The declaration of principles I accept in its fullest extent. National sovereignty, order, and liberty have been our principles, not only since the 24th of November, but from the day on which the representative monarchy was constituted under Napoleon III. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the retrospective history of preceding Governments, I will freely confess that Napoleon I. did concentrate in his person all the powers of the country, and that he really intended to restore to France her public liberties. I need not say why those intentions were never realized. Then came in another danysty. What caused that to fall? Was it owing to an attempt to maintain the principle of divine right as superior to that of national sovereignty? Or because the incessant attacks of the press drove it to violate the charter? I will only say that the influence of the press at that period was immense, that it created terrible embarrassment for the Government, and that we are bound to profit by the lesson. Then came the monarchy of July, which also fell, overwhelmed by the vice of its origin and its accumulated faults. Next we had the republic, which I will pass over in silence. Lastly came 1852, when order was restored, and liberty, as you say, postponed. Is that your opinion of the Constitution which saved the country from anarchy? The Prince who traced its bases had studied the successive falls of preceding Governments, and established it on your three principles—national sovereignty, order, and liberty. The Government founded in 1852 was a representative and democratic monarchy, with universal suffrage for its base. The powers in the State were duly balanced, and all conflicts between them rendered impossible. The Senate was made powerful by its permanence; the Legislative Body was vested with powers as complete as practicable. It voted taxes, discussed laws, and had the right of amending them. It therefore was not a mute body. From 1852 to 1860 the Legislative Body exercised a useful, not a revolutionary influence. In the change effected by the decree of November 24 the Emperor only followed the tendencies of 1852. (Approbation.) Thus we see that none of the principles evoked by M. Thiers have been neglected since the nation pronounced its decision. M. Thiers, however, declares that we have not liberty enough, and that the necessary conditions of it are wanting. These conditions he states to be individual liberty, liberty of the press, electoral liberty, Parliamentary liberty, and, lastly, a Ministerial responsibility. Let us examine these points. M. Thiers says that individual liberty is compromised by the law of general surety, but what is that law? At first it contained three elements—it affected political persons who had taken part in previous commotions; it specified the offences which must be repressed in the interest of society; and it gave the Government the power of banishment and of assigning a fixed residence in France or Algeria. The first of these faculties was relinquished by the generosity of the Sovereign in 1859. What is there abnormal in the second and third? Such is the law of general safety, a very mild measure as compared with those adopted by other Governments. Have you forgotten the exceptional laws passed after the assassination of the Duke de Berry? Or those which you yourself introduced in 1835 after Fieschi's attempt? I do not say this reproachfully, for rigour is necessary in the presence of great crimes. Individual liberty is complete. Nothing but atrocious attempts to assassinate could make the Government regret its generosity; but, thank God, there is no want of vigilance, and Providence protect us. (Approbation.) I come now to the liberty of the press. That liberty exists, and is only amenable to the laws. Do not make subtle distinctions between books and journals. The revolution of 1789 was made without journals; you all know the cry raised by the pamphlet on the *Tiers-Etat*. What is a journal which daily reviews all the interests of the country, if it is not a powerful machine exercising a considerable influence every day? It is said that journals do not make public opinion, and that is true,—they distort it. (Applause.)

M. Glais-Bizoin.—You are talking as if we were in 1814.

M. Rouher.—What is the liberty of the press? Where is reciprocity for the country? Is it not a monopolized means of aggression; a liberty without a counterpoise, which disturbs all the other liberties of the country? I have seen the liberty of the press doing its work and giving all honest citizens, by frightening them, the liberty of closing their shops. I do not reject the liberty of the press, but only want it to have a counterpoise; it was the want of this that overthrew two thrones. In a country where the free exercise of the individual will is favoured by the habits of the people the Government has reserved to itself the faculty of giving warnings to journals, suspending and suppressing them. Is all liberty in France suppressed on that account, and does the Government use its powers with the greatest circumspection? The Administration only exercises a right of guardianship in the interest of all and of the Constitution. I now pass to another order of ideas, for the speech of the hon. M. Thiers seems to embrace the whole Address, I will only touch briefly on the different points, for each of the questions will soon recur, perhaps with greater acrimony, though I hope it may not be so, as I should regret to see debates unduly prolonged, which might cause agitation in the country. I therefore come at once to electoral liberty. The hon. M. Thiers says that the suffrage was universal only when Princes were elected, but that it does not exist in the election of Deputies, and he says this to you. What can be the object? Can it be to paralyze the mission confided to you by the country? (Approbation.) My explanation on this point shall be concise and frank. We have the utmost respect for universal suffrage; it saved France by electing the President of the Republic, by afterwards giving him a ten years' term of office, and by voting the Empire. We shall therefore always regard it as the foundation of the imperial throne. It behoves the Government remain indifferent with regard to the election of deputies? What! You would not have it designate candidates to the electors? You would have the Government exported to attacks an all sides without defending itself! (Approbation.) I No; the Government is bound to recommend candidates, and the only limits to its action are its prudence, moderation, and honesty, it always chooses as its candidates men whose characters and qualities recommend them to their fellow-citizens. It will say to the mayors and other functionaries "You shall not use your influence against the Government; either resign your offices, or support the policy of the Government. Any other course could only lead to anarchy. M. Thiers has expressed his intention of making this question the subject of a special debate; we will then more closely examine the principles and the conduct of the Government and the Opposition. I now come to what M. Thiers calls Parliamentary liberty. That question is difficult to discuss. M. Thiers, from his long experience in the Assemblies, knows well that it is an agreeable task to tell a Chamber that it has not power enough, and ought to have the right of interpellation. But why, when everything can be discussed during he debate on the Address and that on the Budget? Interpellations were so frequent in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies that they occupied the time which ought to have been devoted to public business. (Cries of "That is true!") The Legislative Body has all the attributes necessary for the public good, and can make its convictions triumph without the right of interpellation. I now come to the last thesis maintained by M. Thiers. He asserts that there is no proper responsibility unless the Ministers themselves appear in the Chamber, and he mixed up this serious question with anecdotes which it is unnecessary for me to notice. M. Thiers said that a decree had rendered vacant the portfolio of the Minister of State, but that another decree might fill it, and that there was still room for hope," added M. Thiers; "do not deprive me of it. The Minister of State is before you, Gentlemen; if his functions have been taken from him, it is because, according to the principles and the very essence of the Constitution, a Minister cannot appear before this Assembly." The Minister of State is here only a member of the Council of State representing the Government before you. Do you wish now to reconstitute Parliamentary governmet? (Cries of "No, no.") I really ask myself whether I do dot mistake my most sacred duty in discussing the question when the Constitution declares that the Minister is responsible to the Emperor. Article 5 of the fundamental compact is declared to have fallen into abeyance because it has not been applied—that is to say, that the responsibility of the Emperor is done away with, because the Sovereign from having well directed affairs, has not incurred it. (Approbation.) We see clearly that you return to the Parliamentary *regime*, that you misrepresent our Constitution, which is not that charter in which the King reigns and does not govern, where the legislative power was paramount, and where, with great talent, portfolios were constantly contended for. It is such a political system which during 18 years affected the country. Two parties were in presence; one supported, M. Guizot, who formed an integral part of the Government; the other opposed, in order to take the place occupied by its adversaries. You, gentlemen, judge with disinterestedness the policy of the Government; you do not disturb yourselves with the choice made by the Sovereign. You well know that he would remove from his Councils any one who was not worthy of his confidence; you examine the affairs of the country without partiality for any particular man, and you pronounce that great and solemn virdict which during the last 10 years has caused the prosperity of France. (Approbation.) The objection has been attributed to us that Parliamentary Government is English and not applicable in France; but what is there, does, in fact, exist between the two nations? Establish in France, if you dare, that aristocratic organization, which forms a powerful oligarchy, dominates over all the interests of the country, and only allows of the expansion which goes to India or to China. England is an aristocratic nation, while in France our two fundamental laws are equality and democracy. (Approbation.) Since M. Thiers has returned into this Assembly, to bring here the convictions of his whole life, and to propose to us the Constitution of 1830. I must be allowed to draw a comparison between the policy of the Government of July and that of the Emperor. The former occupied Ancona to quickly withdraw from it, the latter emancipated Italy. The former had an embassy at St. Petersburg, but with none of the privileges of such an establishment. It met with difficulties in the Eastern question, before which it gave way. The Emperor's Government made war in the Crimea and conquered Sebastopol. The Government of July had agitation at home to contend with, and used every effort to stem the revolutionary current which had carried it to power. No useful reform was during that time effected. The present Government has courageously made reforms; it has neither hesitated from a fear of unpopularity, nor been led away by obstinate prejudices. The country is now reaping the benefits of what has been done. Let it not be forgotten that there is in those reforms something more than the commercial question. They have had the effect of habituating every citizen to a feeling of his own responsibility. They have removed him out of that tutelage which made him doubt his own strength, and prepared him for those political liberties which will be conferred on him when the proper moment arrives. Such has been the course of the Government; first, civil liberty, then commercial liberty, which are the best preparations for the political liberties you demand, but which the country is still apt to associate with the memory of the sterile agitations it so long endured. You now show yourselves impatient, but we have the right to protest against that impatience, which could only have the effect of arresting our progress in the path of reforms. We are justified in saying, "Be patient, as the country itself is;" for the country knows that under this beneficient Government no good idea, no useful reform has remained sterile, and that, when the proper time comes, it will enter into possession of those liberties which you demand for it. (Applause.)

M. Jules Favre.—I wish to—

The President.—It is M. Oliver's turn to speak, but I suppose he will give way.

M. E. Oliver signified his assent.

M. Jules Favre.—I ask the indulgence of the Chamber for a few moments. I wish, for your instruction, to draw a comparison between the two speeches you have heard. If these two speeches are opposed

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oudh Commission, consequent on the departure of Mr. R. H. Clifford, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, on furlough to Europe :—

Major F. E. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. R. C. Cromelin, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class to be Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class.

The above promotions to have effect from the date of Mr. Ilford's departure.

Mr. A. H. Harington, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Assistant Surgeons H. C. Brodrick, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Indore, and T. Beaumont, M.D., in Medical Charge 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

The following scale of Bazar Establishment is authorized for Brigades of Royal Artillery, both old and new, in the Bengal Presidency.

For every single detached Battery of Royal Artillery :—

1 Mutsuddy at Rs. 5.
1 Weighman at ,, 3.

For every additional Battery located at the same Station, an additional Weighman will be allowed, and the Mutsuddy will receive an addition to his pay of Rupees (3) three per measem, as Acting Chowdry of the Bazar of two or more Batteries.

At Divisional or District Head Quarters where 4 or more Batteries are together—

1 Chowdry at	Rs. 11	Rs. 11
1 Mutsuddy at	,, 5	,, 5
3 Weighmen at	,, 3	,, 9

Captain Robert Murray Nott, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Captain R. F. Macvitie, of the Invalid Establishment, has been placed on the Retired List from 12th November 1863.

Surgeon W. C. B. Eatwell has been permitted to retire from the service.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Ralph Graham Sandys, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Upper Assam Division, Department of Public Works, Bengal, for 15 months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Edwin Shuckburgh Dennis, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police Punjab, for 6 months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Major and Brevet Colonel Reynell George Taylor, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, Punjab, for 6 months, without pay.

Surgeon Henry Nathaniel Elton, having completed twenty years' actual service, to be Surgeon.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India published for general information and guidance :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, dated 23rd December 1863.

SIR,—With reference to a correspondence that has taken place with the Secretary of State for War upon the subject, I have to inform you that I have approved of His Lordship's proposition that, upon Invalids leaving India after the 1st April, no new clothing should be issued to them, but that they should receive compensation for the period of their voyage. I request that this plan may be carried out accordingly.

Fort William, the 9th February 1864.

In continuation of Government General Order of the 29th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Field Force Order by Major General J. Garvock, Commanding the Buzufzye Field Force, admitting under authority specially delegated, and in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the undermentioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers to the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the late operations on the North-western Frontier.

FIELD FORCE ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL GARVOCK, COMMANDING EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

CAMP NOWAKILLA, 27th *December* 1863.

Under the special authority vested in the Major General Commanding, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned by Government, the Major General is pleased to confer the Order of Merit as undermentioned on the following Native Officers and men who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and devotion on the Field :—

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE 3rd CLASS OF THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Hazara Mountain Battery.—Subadar Lal Sing. During repulse of attack on Eagle's Nest, shewed great coolness and bravery, while under fire in open ground, and so set an example to the men which contributed to the steadiness of the fire of the Battery.

Ditto.—Havildar Goormook Sing. Night attack on our front, north end of Pass, went back for an ammunition mule, missed the Battery, was surrounded by parties of enemy, cut his way through sword in hand, receiving very severe sword cuts.

Corps of Guides Infantry.—Sepoy Soorjun. Was orderly to the Assistant Adjutant General on the 15th instant, and was sent to some Officer with a note, not finding any one however who would take the note, he charged with the 23rd Pioneers, and killed one of the enemy, receiving at the same time himself a spear wound and two sword cuts.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Jemadar Mah Sing, and Havildar Utzul. Most conspicuous for their gallantry in charging the enemy, when their Picquet was attacked on the 15th December; Jemadar Moh Sing severely wounded.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Sepoy Mowaz. Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the 15th December, in making a stand alone against the enemy, when the rest of the Picquet had retired after charging. Most strongly spoken of by Lieut.-Col. Salisbury, 101st Regiment.

3rd ditto.—Subadar Nursoollah Khan. For conspicuous gallantry and forwardness in cutting down a standard-bearer of the enemy on the 26th October. The Picquet of the Regiment in support of the Eagle's Nest, when pressed by numbers, Lieutenant Ford (now in this advance) ordered the men to sally out and drive them back; this sally was headed by the Lieutenant and Subadar, and the enemy were repulsed. The Subadar was severely wounded on this occasion.

Ditto.—Subadar Ram Sing. For conspicuous gallantry in heading his men in the attack on the Conical Hill above the village of "Lalloo," 15th December, when he cut down two of the enemy with his own hand. This Officer on all occasions has shown the greatest gallantry, and has been noticed for it by all Officers under whom he has served.

Ditto.—Sepoy Akhmel. For Conspicuous gallantry and forwardness on the 15th December in attack upon heights above village of "Lalloo," as represented by Lieutenant Cardew, the Officer in immediate command of his Company.

5th Ditto.—Havildar Jooma. Most conspicuous for charging the enemy with the advanced Picquet under Lieut. Unwin, 1st Punjab Infantry, on the 15th December 1863. His conduct was officially reported both by Lieut. Unwin and Lieut. Fox, the two Officers present on the occasion.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Jemadar Rahmutoolla. Displayed the greatest gallantry during the whole day of the 15th December, when his company was keeping the enemy in check; when the final charge was made, he led far ahead of the Company, setting a fine example to his men.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Pay Havildar Bhoor Sing. Was left with Skirmishers on 15th December and under heavy fire, carried a wounded Naick of his Company who was dangerously hurt, to the rear, and immediately returned, when he himself was severely wounded, showing a most gallant and praiseworthy spirit.

4th Goorka Battalion.—Sepoy Bhao Sing Kunka. For conspicious gallantry in the attack of the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863, in having shot one of the enemy who was about to cut down one of the 101st Fusiliers, and afterwards bayoneting another.

Ditto.—Sepoy Molah Bundelah. For conspicuous gallantry at the taking of the Lower Sungah of the Conical Hill, on the 15th December 1863 ; saved the life of Private Whilton, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Ditto.—Sepoy Pertaub Sing. For having at the attack on the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863 shewn great gallantry in saving the life of Private Loper, Her Majesty's 101st R. B. Fusiliers, slightly wounded at the taking of the village of "Lalloo."

Ditto.—Havildar Airoo Mahar. For having displayed the greatest gallantry at the taking of the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863, in having shot one of the enemy who was about to kill a Private Soldier, the Orderly of Major Lambert, Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

Ditto.—Sepoy Madho Basnait. For conspicuous gallantry in the attack of the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863, in having rushed forward and shot one of three of the enemy who were attacking a soldier of Her Majesty's Bengal Fusiliers, who was lying on the ground after having been knocked down.

5th Ditto.—Jemadar Ruttun Sing. Most forward in every charge on the 15th December, in the last of which he succeeded a wounded Sepoy, killing the last of three's opponent, but himself receiving a wound. This native Officer distinguished himself conspicuously on a previous occasion, and is always to be seen where the fight is thickest.

Ditto.—Sepoy Kallian Sing. During the charge down the hill on the 15th December, rushed promptly forward to intercept the enemy, who was advancing sword in hand upon Lieutenant Codrington, and killed his opponent with his bayonet, receiving himself a cut on the head.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
19	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat and Gogo.
	Azelia	Brown	Calcutta.
	Johnston Castle(s)	Johnston	Surat.
	Walmer Castle	Ormsby	London.
	Radnagore	Cook	Liverpool.
	Futtay Salam Fleur de Gon	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Eagle	Murphy	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Euphrates*, for Kurachee.
Ship *Ladimea*, for Havre.
Ship *Lord Haddo*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Minerva*, for New York.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£7 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
,, ,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
,, ,, (Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

861 Cameron, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

94 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
685 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cluber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Cumpland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
1482 Clydesdale,—R. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Jan. 23)
850 Confidence, Herly—Classen & Co.
1445 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1350 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
993 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1023 Exeter, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
957 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1051 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1049 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
967 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
989 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1032 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
37 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
569 Thalia Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
387 Minerva, Blanch—B. & B. Hormarjee.
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR ROUEN.

432 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentecath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
491 Intimes, Geffiot.
690 Marie et Nelli, Anguilean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1139 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Victorine, Bratton—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

864 Shanghae—Leslie.

FOR COLOMBO.

655 Fort Regent, Fegeen—Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

679 Pemahboy Hemahboy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1645 Assaye,
1493 Tweed, Surat—Leckie & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

906 Indore (s) Browne.
989 St. Vincent de Paul.

FOR JUDDA.

429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.

FOR KURRACHEE.

380 Lord Haddo, Brotherton—Finlay, Clark & Co.

NOT FIXED.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
563 Anna Henderson, Riffe—Robinson & Co.
1546 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
699 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
646 Burlington, Hewitt—A. H. Huschke & Co.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
973 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
499 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedlick & Co.
1004 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Clein—Bates & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
345 Henrietta, Allan.
433 Henry Miller.
Hugh Rose, H. M. Sedick & Co.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
146 Jumna, Phillips.
3061 Kirkham, Routledge.—Lawrence & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
573 Mary Crocker—H. M. Sedick.
629 Marion.
990 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1057 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
991 Pericles, (a) Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
831 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1351 Sunbeam, Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
697 Thompsons, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.
1129 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.

F. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Malta, G. Hyde. (laid up.)
1350 Pottinger.
1240 Sultan.
Salsette, King.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1-5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1-7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	147 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100			4 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Bank Banking Company	20			18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	32 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½	do.	91 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	178 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70			54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125			15 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 11,600 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,500 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
Oxford Press Co.	Shares comprising			Rs. 34,000 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
1 C Share	6,000			
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500			
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200			Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500			Rs. 21,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100			Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850			Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500			Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000			Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3	per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	300			Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150			Rs. 55 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600			Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500			Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000			Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250			Rs. 140 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000			Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000			Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500			Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250			2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
,, Loan 1835-36	
,, Loan 1842-43	94½
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (19th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	530 to 535
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	525 to 535
New Bhowmuggur, (ready.)	,,	605 to 610
New Oomravuttee	,,	580 to 582
Old Compta, (ready.)	,,	525 to 530
Old Dharwar Sawginee	,,	625 to 630
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	570 to 575
Old Veeravul	,,	505 to 510
New Khandeish	,,	565 to 570
Old Poratchee	,,	510 to 515
New Acoote	,,	585 to 590
Old Mangalore	,,	515 to 520
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish... at Rs.		6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	33 to 33
Niger	,,	33 to 34
	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondics, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANNI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee
Three ,, ,,	2s.	0¼d. do.
One ,, ,,	2s.	0 d. do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½ do.
do.	6	do.	5 do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do.
do.	3	do.	4 do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Bank of England.	
The City Bank.	
London Bankers.	
Branches and Agencies.	
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.	
BOMBAY AGENCY.	

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.		,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the Principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
Sight	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-58 cts.	
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-53	,,
Sight	,,	2-48	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. EDEN, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

,,	4	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0d. ,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, On demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. when if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	1	do.	2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand			1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do.		do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do.		do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months		3	per cent. per annum
Do. 6	do.	4	do. do.
Do. 12	do.	5	do. do.

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends